
* FULL LEASED *
* WIRE DISPATCHES *

The Daily Capital Journal

* CIRCULATION IS *
* OVER 4000 DAILY *

THIRTY-NINTH YEAR

SALEM, OREGON, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 19, 1916

PRICE TWO CENTS ON TRAINS AND NEWS STANDS—FIVE CENTS

LAST NOTE TO BERLIN IS VIRTUAL ULTIMATUM

PRESIDENT REVIEWS THE HISTORY OF GERMAN UNDERSEA WARFARE

Tells Congress In Joint Session Today That No Other Course Is Open To This Government Than Severance of Diplomatic Relations If Germany Persists In Course of Disregarding America's Wishes and the Regulations of International Law--Note Already On Way to Berlin--Brilliant Gathering in Congressional Halls Today

EVENTS WHICH LED TO PRESENT CRISIS

February 4, 1915--Germany declared that the waters around the British Isles would be a war zone after February 18, and announced that every merchantman found therein would be torpedoed.

February 10--The United States warned Germany that it would be held to "strict accountability" for any trenchment on American life or property.

February 16--Germany replied that the unfairness of the British blockade and the necessity for self preservation would force it to continue its submarine policy.

April 30--The American steamer *Gulflight* was torpedoed and three killed.

May 1--An advertisement in New York papers warned Americans not to travel on the liner *Lusitania*.

May 7--The *Lusitania* was torpedoed and sunk and 1200 drowned including 115 Americans.

May 13--The United States protested, saying it would "not omit any word or act necessary to its sacred duty of maintaining the rights of citizens."

May 30--Germany replied that the *Lusitania* was armed and carried munitions.

June 8--Secretary of State Bryan resigned.

June 10--A new note of warning was sent to Germany.

July 9--Germany replied that a British ship could not be protected by having Americans aboard.

July 21--Another note to Germany again stated the position of the United States.

August 19--The British steamer *Arabic* was sunk and two Americans were included among the drowned.

October 5--German Ambassador Von Bernstorff promised disavowal and reparation in the *Arabic* case.

January 8--Berlin promised to pay indemnity for Americans lost in the *Lusitania* torpedoing.

January 25--Secretary Lansing announced that Germany had refused to execute its promise of disavowal.

January 26--The final word of the United States in the *Lusitania* case was handed to Ambassador Von Bernstorff.

February 15--Germany warned the world that all armed enemy merchantmen would be sunk without warning. The United States demanded withdrawal of that order.

March 3--Senate voted to stand by the president.

March 7--House voted to stand by the president.

March 28--The Sussex disaster occurred, followed by the attacks on the *Eagle Point*, *Manchester Engineer* and *Berwindale*. These precipitated the present crisis.

The President's Message.

By Robert J. Bender.

(United Press staff correspondent.)

Washington, April 19--President Wilson today told congress of the dispatch of a note to Germany that may mean the breaking of friendly relations with that power. He spoke as follows:

"A situation has arisen in the foreign relations of the country of which it is my plain duty to inform you very frankly. It will be recalled that in February, 1915, the imperial German government announced its intention to treat the waters surrounding Great Britain and Ireland as embraced within the zone of war and to destroy all merchant ships owned by its enemies that might be found within any part of that portion of the high seas and that it warned all vessels of neutral, as well as of belligerent ownership to keep out of the waters it had thus prescribed or else enter them at their peril. The government of the United States earnestly protested. It took the position that such a policy could not be pursued without the practical certainty of gross and palpable violations of the law of nations, particularly if submarine craft were to be employed as its instruments inasmuch as the rules founded upon principles of humanity and established for the protection of lives of non-combatants at sea, could not in the nature of the case be observed by such vessels. It based its protest on the ground that persons of neutral nationalities and vessels of neutral ownership would be exposed to extreme and intolerable risks and that no right to close any part of the high seas against their use or



Photo copyright, 1913, by American Press Association.

expose them to such risks could lawfully be asserted by any belligerent government. The law of nations in these matters, upon which the government of the United States based its protest, is not of recent origin or founded upon merely arbitrary principles set up by convention.

It is based on the contrary upon manifest and imperative principles of humanity and has long been established with the approval and by the express assent of all civilized nations.

Notwithstanding the earnest protest of our government the imperial government at once proceeded to carry out the policy it had announced.

Germany's Promises Not Kept.

It expressed the hope that the dangers involved, at any rate the dangers to neutral vessels, would be reduced to a minimum by the instructions which it has issued to its submarine commanders and assured the government of the United States that it would take every possible precaution to respect the rights of neutrals and to safeguard the lives of non-combatants.

What has actually happened in the year which has since elapsed has shown that those hopes were not justified, these assurances inane and unfulfilled. In pursuance of the policy of submarine warfare against the commerce of its adversaries thus announced and entered upon by the imperial German government in spite of the solemn protest of this government, the commanders of German undersea vessels have attacked merchant ships with greater and greater activity, not only upon the high seas surrounding Great Britain and Ireland but wherever they could encounter them, in a way that has grown more and more ruthless, more and more indiscriminate as the months have gone by, less and less observant of restraints of any kind; and have delivered their attacks without compunction against vessels of every nationality and bound upon every sort of errand. Vessels of neutral ownership, even vessels of neutral ownership bound from neutral port to neutral port, have been destroyed along with vessels of belligerent ownership in constantly increasing numbers. Sometimes the merchantman attacked has been warned and summoned to surrender before being fired upon or torpedoed; sometimes passengers or crews have been rescued; the poor security of being allowed to take the ships' hosts before she was sent to the bottom. But again and again no warning has been

given, no escape even to the ship's boats allowed to those on board.

Violates All Laws.

"What the government foresaw would happen has happened. Tragedy has followed tragedy on the seas in such fashion, with such attendant circumstances as to make grossly evident that warfare of such a sort, if warfare it be, cannot be carried on without the most palpable violation of the dictates alike of right and of humanity. Whatever the disposition and intention of the Imperial German government it has manifestly proved impossible for it to keep up such methods of attack upon

FELIX DIAZ MAY START ANOTHER MEXICAN REVOLT

Financial Interests Favoring Intervention Said To Be Backing It

DIAZ SAID TO BE HIDING IN EASTERN MEXICO

Carranzistas Insist Confirmation of Villas Death Will Soon Be Had

MEXICO MAKES "DEMAND"

Mexico City, April 19--Ambassador Arredondo in Washington has been instructed to demand withdrawal of the American expedition from Mexico on the ground that the Villistas have been completely broken up, it was officially stated today.

It was not indicated whether new demands had been made or whether this was merely the official interpretation of the receipt Carranza request.

By E. T. Conkle.

(United Press staff correspondent.)

El Paso, Texas, April 19--While the American expedition hunting Francisco Villa halted awaiting confirmation of his reported death or waiting for reinforcements to enable it to continue the chase safely, the revolt of Felix Diaz again raised its head today.

Secret service agents are investigating reports that a Diaz revolution was being perfected at border points and that it would break out immediately after the withdrawal of the American expedition. Financial interests favoring intervention in Mexico were reported ready to back the new movement if the expedition's operations did not result in intervention. Department of justice operations were waiting to run down definite clues which might lead to the instigators.

Diaz is understood to be hiding in the eastern part of Mexico but he is said to be in touch with his followers here and abroad. The movement in which he is interested was temporarily suspended, it is declared, when the American expedition entered Mexico.

Carranzistas at Juarez, disregarding the ridicule of American officials at El Paso still insist that they expect confirmation of Villa's reported death and burial before night. Americans have practically discarded the theory that Villa is dead.

Scott to Visit Funston.

Washington, April 19--General Hugh

MEAGRE RETURNS IN FROM NEBRASKA

Bryan Running Behind Ticket for Delegate to National Convention

Omaha, Neb., April 19--Meagre returns from the Nebraska presidential preference primary election today showed that W. J. Bryan was running behind the ticket and had possibly been beaten for delegate at large to the democratic national convention. Henry Ford polled a good vote here and was close to Senator Cummins in the state balloting for the republican presidential preference. Many inserted the name of Justice Hughes on the ballot.

C. W. Bryan Runs Well.

Lincoln, Neb., April 19--The slowness of election returns in coming in today rendered the outcome of the Nebraska preference primary rather uncertain. It will take several days to count the ballots.

Reports that Henry Ford was leading in the republican presidential preference vote proved unfounded because no attempt is being made to tabulate the presidential ballots, interest centering on the senatorial and gubernatorial contests.

Gilbert M. Hitchcock, democrat, is running strong for the senatorship. Keith Neville, C. W. Bryan's opponent, appears to be making a formidable fight for the governorship, but the Bryan supporters say that the country districts are yet to be heard from.

Market Dead While Waiting For Message

New York, April 19--The New York Evening Sun's financial review today said:

"Wall street, in common with the entire country, hung expectant upon Washington today. After a sharp decline had carried many conspicuous issues from two to four points lower, the market recovered moderately. Then it became dull, awaiting President Wilson's message. The liquidation which originated with Western Union House was heavy and reflected first in Credit Steel, Studebaker Corporation, Butte and Superior, Goodrich Tire, American Locomotive, then on through the list."

Scott, chief of staff of the army, is leaving tonight to spend several days with General Funston and canvass the Mexican situation.

Secretary of War Baker requested that Scott make the trip for the purpose of getting accurate information as may be possible for the use of the war department. General Funston remains in full charge of the American expedition and retains the full confidence of the war department, Baker said.

It is believed that General Scott's journey arises from disquieting reports that General Funston forwarded hearing on the situation of General Pershing's men around Parral.

The annual visiting day yesterday at the Washington junior high school was a decided success, not only from the standpoint of attendance and interest but also in the interest of the children, but also in the interest of the parents in showing what they knew. The visitors' day brought out about 175 parents and other relatives of the pupils.

FULL TEXT OF NOTE AS SENT GERMANY TODAY

Washington, April 19--"Unless the Imperial German government should now immediately declare and effect an abandonment of its present methods of submarine warfare against passenger and freight carrying vessels the government of the United States can have no choice but sever diplomatic relations with the German empire altogether."

This is the demand of the note given to Germany given out this afternoon by the state department. The note follows:

"Secretary of State to Ambassador Gerard:

"You are instructed to deliver to the secretary of foreign affairs a communication reading as follows:

"I did not fail to transmit immediately by telegraph to my government your excellency's note of the tenth instant in regard to certain attacks by German submarines and particularly in regard to the disastrous explosion which on March 24 last wrecked the French steamship *Sussex* in the English channel. I have now the honor to deliver, under instructions from my government the following reply to your excellency:

"Information now in the possession of the government of the United States fully establishes the facts in the case of the *Sussex* and the inferences which my government has drawn from that information it regards as confirmed by the circumstances set forth in your ex-

PRESIDENT ASKED NOTHING, BUT TOLD WHAT HE HAD DONE

Brilliant Crowd Hears Wilson's Message to Congress Anent Germany

STORM OF APPLAUSE WHEN STATEMENT ENDS

Dead Silence Reigns As Causes Leading To Act Were Enumerated

Washington, April 19--A brilliant

audience heard President Wilson's message to congress today regarding relations with Germany. The diplomatic and cabinet galleries were crowded and few members of the house and senate failed to have their families present. Long before the president arrived at the capitol, crowds were jostling for standing space in the halls outside the gallery doors. Representative Schall, the blind Missourian, was the first member on the floor. After a page had led him to his seat, he sat in solitude for more than half an hour.

Congressmen, eager to learn the president's course, surrounded Representative Flood and Cooper of the house foreign relations committee. Republicans criticized the president for not consulting the republicans until his message to Germany had been dispatched. Cooper expressed dissatisfaction at the president's course in this respect.

To guard the executive, every available member of the capitol police force was on duty. They guarded every door, and those without tickets were not admitted.

The president was grave and earnest as he spoke. Members of congress and those in the crowded galleries scarcely stirred until he had finished. No applause interrupted him.

A full minute after he had ceased a brief storm of applause broke, members on the floor and the gallery spectators participating. A "rebel yell," given when he entered the chamber, was not repeated. At the sight of the cheering, President Wilson stepped from the speaker's platform and departed from the chamber. To entered an automobile and was driven directly to the White House.

The executive made no request of congress. He simply fulfilled his promise to advise congress in case he took action such as he was reported to have taken.

After the address, the senators returned to their chamber and the house resumed consideration of the agricultural bill.

"It was a hypocritical speech," said Representative Mann, "probably intended for campaign purposes. The president has been pro-English all through the controversy. I said at the time of the *McLure* resolution that the president wanted to get us into a war with Germany, and I say the same thing now."

"If the contents of the message were to be the basis for a declaration of war by congress, I would not vote for war," said Senator Sherman.

"I don't believe Americans should travel on belligerent vessels," said Senator Jones of Washington. "If they do I hope those travelers will be the first to enlist if war comes. The American people would never approve war on the grounds named."

"There is nothing in the message leading to war," said Senator Chamberlain.

Germans interpreted the president's message not to request abandonment of the submarine campaign. They thought it called for guarantees similar to those which Germany gave with regard to its U-boat operations in the Mediterranean. Germans believe that if the United States enters the war it will be prolonged several years.

Germans Give Hint.

Washington, April 19--A broad int-

(Continued on Page Nine.)

THE WEATHER

LOOKS LIKE A CYCLONE

Oregon: Fair tonight and Thursday, heavy frost tonight; winds becoming easterly.
